

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No. 81

With which is incorporated  
The International Socialist Review for Australasia.

SYDNEY : NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

Printed at the General Post Office, Sydney.  
for transmission by post as a Newspaper. PRICE, ONE PENNY.

## THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

WEARY and wounded and worn, wounded and ready to die,  
A soldier they left, all alone and forlorn, on the field of battle to lie.  
The dead and the dying alone could their presence and pity afford,  
Whilst, with a sad and terrible tone, he sang the Song of the Sword:

"Fight—fight—fight! though a thousand fathers die;  
Fight—fight—fight! though a thousand children cry;  
Fight—fight—fight! while mothers and wives lament;  
And fight—fight—fight! while millions of money are spent,  
Fight—fight—fight! should the cause be foul or fair,  
Though all that's gained is an empty name, and a tax too great to bear;  
An empty name, and a paltry fame, and thousands lying dead;  
Whilst every glorious victory must raise the price of bread.

War—war—war! fire, and famine, and sword;  
Desolate fields and desolate towns, and thousands scattered abroad,  
With never a home and never a shed, whilst kingdoms perish and fall,  
And hundreds of thousands are lying dead, and all for nothing at all.  
War—war—war! musket, and powder, and ball—  
Ah! what do we fight so for? Ah! why have we battles at all?  
'Tis justice must be done, they say, the nation's honor to keep;  
Alas! that justice should be so dear, and human life so cheap.

War—war—war! misery, murder, and crime.  
Are all the blessings I've seen in thee, from my youth to the present time.  
Misery, murder, and crime—crime, misery, murder and woe;  
Ah! would I had known in my younger days half the horror which now I know!  
Weary, and wounded, and worn, wounded and ready to die,  
A soldier they left, all alone and forlorn, on the field of battle to lie.  
The dead and the dying alone could their presence and pity afford,  
And the sad and terrible cry was still the horrible Song of the Sword.

—Selected.

## The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

THE new Leg-irons Government hasn't yet released the unjustly-jailed unionists of Lithgow. Send James McGowen a post-card reminding him of the fact.

Organised scabbery rampant: Melbourne wharf-laborers executive have instructed their members to do scab work for the Mount Lyell Co. at Yarraville. Melbourne Trades Hall Council recommended the wharf-laborers to adopt this scab attitude. Hobart wharf-laborers have, under the Hughes' influence, resolved to scab on the Sydney men now on strike. Likewise Queensland and Victorian wharf-laborers. The F.E.D. "unionists" are still doing scab work at Mt. Lyell. Officers and engineers and clerks and seamen (all members of unions) are doing the scab work of unloading vessels at Sydney waterside where the wharf-laborers are on strike. Revolutionary industrial unionism would abolish organised blacklegism.

In the House of Representatives, Labor member Page said he favored anything that would make compulsory arbitration effective.

Someone interjected: "I thought you favored the right to strike."

Mr. Page: "I say when there is an award both sides should abide by it; but when there is no award, or a shandygaff arrangement, then the right to strike should be inherent in every worker."

So Mr. Page is in favor of men striking, and he's also in favor of the Labor Party putting them in jail if they strike.

Was it Shakespeare who said: "Oppportunism makes shandygaff politicians of them all"?

Twelve shearers have been fined £3 9s 4d each, with the alternative of a month's hard labor, for refusing to shear wet sheep. The Federal Sheep-shearing Coy. prosecuted. The shearers should insist that the shearers' decision as to whether sheep are wet or dry must be taken as final. In this case, the vote was seven to four that the sheep were wet. The court believed one or two boss's men, and ruled that the sheep were dry, and the decision emphasises how much the workers might expect from the class courts.



GERMAN SOCIALISTS WHO DO NOT WANT WAR.

A mass meeting of Socialists which took place in September at Treptow Park, Berlin, was the largest open-air gathering ever witnessed in Berlin. It is estimated that more than a hundred thousand men and women, representing Greater Berlin-organised labor, attended the meeting, which was a protest against the Pan-German war incitement. Speeches were delivered from ten different tribunes, including Herrs Ledebour, Hirsch, Liebknecht, and Fischer. There was no disorder whatever, but a large force of police had been drafted there. Flags, however, were not permitted, but social emblems, consisting of a red ribbon round the arm, were worn by everyone. —The Sun.

Vorwärts, the chief organ of the Social-Democratic party in Germany, published the following announcement in large type across its front page: "People of Berlin! Turn out in your greatest numbers at Sunday's Demonstration. Proclaim your unshakable determination for Peace! Morocco is not worth the bones of a single German workman. Long live solidarity with our English and French brothers."

The above picture shows a portion of the great gathering while the vote was being taken. The block is kindly lent by The Sun, Sydney.

The invention of machinery ought to result in shorter hours and greater benefits for those who produce the wealth of the country, but it don't. The profits are gobbled up by those who own the machinery. Cotton's Weekly.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. R. Howe said that if the Arbitration Amending Bill did not pass, "the basis of trades unionism would be destroyed." Is the fixing of the workers' wages and conditions by a member of the capitalist class then the basis of trades unionism?

David Watson, president C.E.F., recently ruled this motion out of order: "That we demand that all those imprisoned in connection with the Lithgow strike be released." The miners should send Davey back to his pulpit thumping.

A Newtown shopkeeper, Ald. Nat Lewis, complains that while the shop assistants' award provides that shop workers must not start before 8.30 a.m., the Local Government Act prohibits the sweeping of the footpaths after 8 a.m., and he says the footpaths can't therefore be swept, and wants the law altered accordingly. But what's to prevent Nat and his fellow-bosses from sweeping the footpaths before 8?

J.B. writes: A Paddington (Sydney) butcher advertises his dead meat emporium as "Our Boys Butchery." As that large training home for human butchers, the Victoria Barracks, is only a few hundred yards distant, Senator Pearce is hereby recommended to change the present meaningless name of the V.B. to the happier and more appropriate designation displayed by the other more obscure animal butcher.

Daily paper advertisement: "Wanted, intelligent, sober, energetic, honest, handy, single old man. Rough carpentering and painting, etc. Good home, etc., suitable person."

The generosity of capitalism is remarkable. A good home for an old man possessing the qualifications enumerated must entail an awful sacrifice on the part of the good christian-like employer. Guess Jesus of Nazareth could hardly comply with the conditions of that advertisement.

The way that makes for the Social Revolution: Get subscribers for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

One divorce to every seven marriages in Iowa. No socialism there, either. Everything privately owned that the long-armed plutes can reach and take. —Cotton's Weekly.



Receipt of Sample Copy of this Paper is an invitation to you to become a Subscriber.

### To our Contributors.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST are reminded that our space is exceedingly limited. The more short articles and crisp and snappy paragraphs will have the best chance of securing publication.

Writers are asked to note that preference will be given to articles dealing with current industrial and political events from a Revolutionary Socialist viewpoint. Articles must not exceed 1000 words.

Open Column contributions exceeding 500 words cannot be printed.

Write legibly, on one side of the paper only, and leave good space between the lines.

When posting, leave ends open, and mark "Press Copy Only." A penny stamp will then be sufficient from any part of Australia. Address to "The Editor." No private communication must be included.

Every contribution must bear the writer's name, not necessarily for publication.

Contributions received later than Wednesday cannot be guaranteed insertion in following week's issue.

Friends and Members visiting THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST Office are urged to assist in getting business done with expedition. DON'T STAY TO TALK. We're always busy; and the delays we are subjected to in the daytime we have to make up for by working through the night hours.

**A Blue Mark** through this paragraph indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

**A Red Mark** indicates that your Subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper to continue.

All that hath been majestic,  
In life or death, since time began,  
Is native in the simple heart of all,  
The angel heart of man.  
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

### Liebkecht on Palliatives.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered at the Erfurt Congress of the German Party in 1891, by the late Wilhelm Liebkecht:

The division of society grows ever deeper and more complete; what is between the capitalist and the proletarian extremes, the so-called intermediate strata of the population, which still, on a small scale, own the means of production but must work themselves even if they also employ others—these intermediate "strata" (to avoid the vague word "ranks") disappear more and more, and the whole process of development of contemporary society proceeds naturally and necessarily, whither the essential being of that society drives it, to the concentration of the means of production in a few hands, and the expropriation, the spoliation, of those who have not the means of production by the monopolists who have. Thus the whole history of bourgeois society is a history of expropriation—expropriation made a permanent system. The possessor of the means of production expropriates the man who has none and must work for him for a wage: he pays in the wage only a part of the work performed; the surplus value, the unpaid performance, becomes in his hand (the hand of the possessor of the means of work) capital, and enables him to draw tighter and firmer the worker's chains, to complete his enslavement and exploitation. Thus the worker, as he works and creates wealth, forges the fetters of his own bondage. Nothing in the process can be altered by pious wishes. All criticisms of capitalism, which do not go to the core, are fruitless; all attempts to remove the "excrescences" of capitalism, without touching its bases, are utopian. These "excrescences" of capitalism are the logical results, the inevitable consequence of the system of private ownership in the means of life: whoever wishes to remove them must remove it, their cause. By this demand the party of Socialism distinguishes itself from all other parties and stamps itself a revolutionary party, whilst all other parties, without exception, take their stand on the private ownership of the

means of production. This point, because of its outstanding importance, we have formulated in the program now submitted to you more fully and precisely than was done in the first draft. In the latter it was stated that all other parties took their stand in common upon capitalism, and, therefore, were collectively hostile to the working classes. Against this it could be urged that in Germany we have movements which, though politically unimportant, do aim at clipping the wings of capitalism so far as it manifests itself on the large scale—I mean movements like those in favour of guilds and co-operation, or the anti-Semitic. These we cannot easily designate as capitalistic, but they do, as our draft puts it, take their stand on private ownership of the means of production, and they do so in common with all other parties. And against all parties standing there in common we Socialists close our ranks. There are no compacts, no compromises; between us and the army of our allied opponents is a great gulf, a gulf growing wider and deeper every day, across which the economic leap may be made from theirs to ours, because theirs is the higher, and every day and hour the pressure and logic of the economic development throws across into the proletariat from the ranks of our adversaries regiments who previously fought there, and thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, are hurled into the abyss of misery. But this bottomless gulf is not filled up by their bodies; it exists, it is the boundary separating us from all other parties, and every one who wants to cross it, who resigns himself to petty-bourgeois utopianisms, who does not at every moment keep clearly before his eyes, that only the removal of the causes, only the abolition of private property in the means of production, only the abolition of the entire present method of producing commodities, can bring misery, exploitation, and enslavement to an end, who mistakenly believe that gradually, by way of compromise, by petty-bourgeois salses and palliatives the evils of contemporary society may be so mitigated as to be at least for some time bearable—every one who subscribes to such views DESERTS THE REVOLUTIONARY GROUND OF SOCIALISM. We have to consider that, when we ask, are you one of us or not? The finest phrase about improving the lot of the workers profits nothing, we get no help thence. It is the essence of the present society and system of production that exploitation grows ever more intense. Can we by the legislation of the State, be it never so powerful, be screwed back into mediocrity? Can the great industry be sacrificed to the small industry, as the guild party desire? No; it is simply impossible. On the very simple question of the law protecting the workers, the class-State of to-day, which must serve capitalism, has never had the power to free itself from the dominating class—that same State which Utopians and dreamers have termed the government of the whole people or a "social" kingdom or empire. Society does not let itself be forced back into earlier forms of production inferior for business purposes; and the new forms lead naturally and necessarily to ever greater concentration of the means of production, ever greater exploitation and enslavement, ever more proletarianization of the mass of society. Thus capitalism, while ever expanding further and piling up gigantically the means of its power, is at the same time creating the enemy and the powers to which it must succumb—creating, as the *Communist Manifesto* says, its own gravedigger—digging its own grave. Capitalism makes the proletariat, which it produces, its own heir, prepares its heritage, forges its weapons, enables it to realise what

we are striving after, creates for it the material conditions for the realisations of our ideal—in short, the capitalist State of the present begets against its will the society of the future. In a condition of bourgeois industry on the small scale, of dwarf economics, a philanthropic utopianism, self-styled Socialism, is impossible; but revolutionary Socialism, which has grasped the laws of the development of capitalism, and regards itself as that development's last consequence, was simply inconceivable. Socialism is the result of modern capitalism; the Socialist Republic the natural outcome, and the heir and successor of the capitalist State.

### "What Comes of Playing the Game."

IN the September number of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW (Chicago), Charles Edward Russell writes concerning the Labor Party movement in Australia and New Zealand. He declares that "the Labor Party of Australia is now exactly like any other political party and means no more to the working-class except its name." The working-class under the Labor Party is in essentially the same condition that it has been in under all the other administrations, nor is there the slightest prospect that its condition will be changed. Once in power the Labor Party proceeded to do such things as other parties had done for the purpose of keeping in power. Having secured power, the Labor Party is only concerned about how to keep it; and to do this the charge that the Labor Party did not love the dear old flag of Great Britain had to be met and refuted. So the Labor Government's first move was to adopt a system of compulsory military service, and "the attention and admiration of the country were directed to the fact that the Labor administration was the first to build small-arms factories, to revise the military establishments so as to secure the greatest efficiency, and to prepare the nation for deeds of valor on the battlefield." Meanwhile, side by side with many other evils, working men were being jailed in some of the States for the crime of striking; the power of Government was often used to oppress and over-awe strikers even when they had been perfectly orderly and their cause was absolutely just. Another move to proclaim the Labor Party's patriotism was the sending of the Prime Minister and eighteen members of Parliament, at the public expense, to the coronation puppet show, where the Prime Minister was one of the bright ornaments, "and was universally admired as he pranced around in knee pants and other regalia."

Russell points out that the cost of living in Australia is steadily increasing, "and that means that the status of the working-class is inevitably declining." The Labor Party is very careful not to offend the great money interests and powerful corporations; its cry is "We're in; let us stay in," and it points out with the greatest pride that under its administration the volume of business has not decreased but increased, that the operations of the banks show no falling-off—they are still engaged as profitably as of yore in skinning the public, and that profits have suffered no decline. "Business men have confidence in our Party."

When he digresses to say of the Labor Party that "Most of these men are Socialists," Russell sinks in a quagmire of misstatement that not even a passing visitor should get bogged in. There is not one member of either Federal or State Parliament who could correctly be described as a Socialist. Senator Pearce may have delivered in friend Russell's hearing "the clearest and most concise exposition of the principles

of Socialism that I ever heard anywhere," but, if so, he has never done anything like that before. In his election speeches and his Parliamentary utterances, Mr. Pearce has never got beyond an advocacy of State Capitalism. His idea of Socialism is that it consists of the State ownership of gold mines, coal mines, iron works, railways, and certain other industries. And what is true of Pearce is true of all the others. Then, too, Russell underestimates the effect of the propaganda in Australia of the S.F.A. He speaks most approvingly of the "band of clear-sighted, and able men and women that in Australia and New Zealand steadfastly insist upon the truth that nothing will ever be won by palliatives," but says that the workers are completely carried away, by the idea of winning political victories, and are hostile towards the only movement that can really accomplish anything. The working-class centres its attention on the political success of the Labor Party, and "will give no heed to anything else, and the few men that with clear vision and inspiration continue to insist that the only way to emancipate the working-class is for the working-class to emancipate itself are like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. IF THE CAPITALISTS HAD DESIGNED THE VERY BEST WAY IN WHICH TO PERPETUATE THEIR POWER, THEY COULD NOT HAVE HIT UPON ANYTHING BETTER FOR THEMSELVES THAN THIS. If there had been no Labor Party, there would now be in Australia a promising working-class movement headed towards industrial emancipation."

Russell describes the evolution of the "Labor" movement in New Zealand, and declares that that country is wholly in the control of the capitalists, and "the working man now gets nothing from his government but an elaborate confidence game and swindle." He touches upon the effects of the Arbitration law, remarks on the speeding-up of the workers in the Government coal mine, the prosecution of strikers, and the selling-up of their homes to recover Arbitration Court penalties, concluding: "I do not believe we have anything to learn from these countries except what to avoid."

The final par of Russell's article is good: "Socialism or nothing. If this cause of Socialism is worth believing in, it is worth following to the end without compromise. Either it is the greatest boon, incomparably, that ever was dreamed of for the human race, or we are a lot of lunatics. If it is what we believe it to be, then what shall we gain for it by compromise or coalition or turning for one moment from the ultimate goal? All the offices in the world—what are they worth compared with putting an end to wage-slavery?"

All Arbitration Acts are based on a recognition of property interests.

For, instance, they all provide for equal representation of employers and employees without regard to numbers.

One organisation of employers had the same representation as 60,000 workers had in a recent A.W.U. case.

The employer does not get his representation on the Wages Board or Industrial Court by reason of his manhood, but by reason of his property.

And the Labor Party, which enacts this undemocratic principle, prides itself on its democracy!

Judge Scholes repeats Judge Heydon's little bit of humor: "The Premier is head of the Government. He represents the public interest." He doesn't, brother Scholes. He represents the ruling class, which is fat.

Pass this paper on to your friends.



## Wharf Strike Wrecked!

A Chronological Tale of Organised Scabbery.

Labor Politicians Play the Bosses' Game.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

A LITTLE over three weeks ago, the wharf-laborers working inter-State boats went on strike. They were getting 1s 6d an hour, as against 1s 9d the deep sea men were being paid. By reason of the intermittent nature of the work, few wharf-laborers average more than £2 a week, and they wanted "equal pay for equal work."

The strike filled the middle-class politicians with dread. If it continued, country exploiters would suffer in the making of their profits. The various local Chambers of Commerce began to complain; and the Labor Party was threatened with loss of the votes of the small capitalists. The politicians started out to devise ways and means to wreck the strike. Their first act was, of course, public denunciation of the strikers. The malodorous W. M. Hughes (as *Barrier Truth*—official organ of the Labor Party—calls him) got in early, and cursed the strikers before the Lord and likewise before the Boss because they had broken a scab agreement that Mr. Hughes helped to make for them.

The first effort to muddle the strike was an offer from the State Government to take on the work of stevedoring until the trouble could be settled. The Government proposed to become the employer, and that the men should return to work on the rates against which they had struck, pending a decision from a Wadeges Board. This offer of the Government to become a scab employer was rejected.

Let the following facts, reproduced from the Labor and daily papers, tell the tale of the scab work that was done, and how it was done:

Oct. 26.—Mass meeting of wharf-laborers unanimously carries a resolution endorsing the strike, and in favor of continuing it. A wire is received from Hughes practically ordering the strikers back to work. Other official wires are also received.

Oct. 28.—In the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, under the heading of the "Case for Labor," W. M. Hughes (general secretary of Sydney Wharf-laborers Union) publishes a carefully-veiled but nevertheless outrageous attack on the strikers.

Oct. 30.—Judge Higgins calls the second compulsory conference of representatives of all the affiliations of the Waterside Workers' Federation. The main purpose of this conference is to prevent the strike from spreading. If it should spread, it would become a Federal matter, and Hughes would have to prosecute the men who vote for him. Mr. Hughes wouldn't mind prosecuting them, but he'd drop dead if he thought he should lose their votes. So, when the inter-state representatives are got to Melbourne for Judge Higgins' compulsory conference the next step is to work them for a declaration to the effect that their various inter-state bodies will scab on the Sydney men. The game succeeds. The responsibility of threatening to jail the strikers for striking is thus shifted on to Jim McGowen's shoulders.

The executive of the W.W.F. carries a resolution denouncing the strike, and ordering the strikers to go back to work.

The executive of the Melbourne branch also carries a resolution denouncing the strikers for refusing to scab when ordered to do so by Hughes and Co., and practically pledging its members to scab on the strikers.

Union clerks, wearing old kid gloves to protect their hands, undertake the scab work of unloading at wharves.

Casino Chamber of Commerce joins with the Hughes faction in denouncing the strike the strikers.

Seamen on the Wollomra ordered to do scab work refuse, notwithstanding that they are informed by their secretary that they ought to do it, provided they get 1s 9d. an hour. The seamen's secretary doesn't object to the men scabbing, so long as they are paid for scabbing.

Auckland wharf-laborers refuse to unload the luggage of passengers arriving there by the steamer Victoria, because it was loaded by "scab" labor in Sydney. The Auckland men call it by its right name. The "union" men of the crew then do the scab work of unloading at Auckland.

Oct. 31.—Reported that the employers expect a good deal from the intervention of Mr. Hughes.

Shipping masters speak in the highest terms of the scab work that is being done by office staffs (clerks) on the wharves.

Victoria and Queensland affiliations are reported to have declared in favor of scab action against the Sydney men.

Nov. 1.—Another mass meeting of the Sydney union unanimously calls out the deep-sea men.

Officers and engineers (unionists) of the Karitane act as scabs and unload the vessel.

It is discovered that the date of the alleged "agreement" said to be broken by the strikers cannot be ascertained!

Mr. Carmichael informs Parliament that he is taking legal opinion as to the Government's powers to punish the strikers.

Mr. Hughes assures the press that the strikers are guilty of a breach of the agreement.

Senator Rae tries to get in a question (in the Senate) favorable to the men; but he is squelched by the president, ex-wharf-laborer Turley.

Nov. 2.—Sydney *Worker* jubilates because the strikers are being scabbed on by other unions. Says they should abide by agreement.

J. Morris, sec. W.W.F., circularises Australian unions telling them in effect that the ship owners have treated the wharf-laborers most generously and that the Sydney men have flagrantly violated their agreement ("honorably entered into") with the owners, and are open to the severest censure; and on behalf of the W.W.F. executive practically suggests that all Australian unions should adopt a scab attitude towards the strikers—and hence in favour of the bosses.

Special Cabinet meeting called to consider strike. Mr. McGowen declares the Labor Party is astounded to find that the strike had extended to the deep-sea wharves. "Such a strike," he says, "would do serious injury to genuine trades unionism, and to industrial arbitration," and he also charges the wharf-laborers with dishonestly breaking a solemn agreement. He appeals to the "sensible, level-headed men" of the W. L. Union to do a scab "about-turn."

He urges them to return to work at once, and leave the matters in dispute to be settled by arbitration—which means by the master class. He calls upon all trades unionists outside the W.L.U. to help the Government to crush the strike, by scabbing on the strikers. He declares unhesitatingly that the strikers are wrong, that they are enemies of trades unionism; and threatens them with jail if they don't surrender.

"The Government will take all necessary steps to prevent the trade of the port being suspended." If the resumption of work on all wharves is decided upon at once, serious consequences, which are otherwise inevitable, can be averted," says this ex-boilermaker. In other words, Mr. McGowen makes it clear that he will follow in Wade's tracks and jail the strikers if they persist in flouting the bosses.

An employer suggests shutting up the wharves, and starving the strikers back. He says the union is dominated by a lot of boys.

The daily press reports that the most noteworthy happening along Sussex-street this morning is the advent of a score of policemen. There are also five on Pyrmont Bridge, and in ones and twos they are distributed all along the wharves.

Mr. Hughes tells the press how dreadfully sorry he is that the deep-sea men have joined the strike.

Mr. Wade, in the Legislative Assembly, suggests to Mr. McGowen that a Wadeges Board should be appointed to deal with the strike. The leg-irons Premier No. 2 assures the leg-irons Premier No. 1 that he is taking steps to have a special Board appointed.

Dr. Arthur asks, in the event of the strike continuing, will the Government provide police protection for the free-laborers (scabs). Mr. McGowen at first replies: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; but when the senior leg-irons Party collectively advises him to play the man, he intimates that the Government will provide police protection for free laborers! (Subsequent events showed that the police protection was forthcoming before the scabs had been procured.)

The wharf-laborers call upon other unions to fall into line, and refuse to do scab work. This call is sent to the trolly and draymen, seamen, clerks, coal lumpers, etc.

The secretary of the Clerks' Union writes to the shipowners asking that the clerks shall not be required to work as wharf laborers. (A sort of "Please-don't-make-us-do-scab-work,-Mr.-Shipowner.") The clerks' hands are getting sore.

A canvass is started among the strikers, and they are urged to return to work, because "the strike is the result of the efforts of the International Socialists," and, whether won or lost, will mean a blow at the Labor Party and Arbitration. The necessity for dealing the International Socialists a blow is emphasized.

Sydney Labor Council carries a resolution in favor of McGowen's scab attitude, and urging the strikers to return to work and leave the settlement of the matter to a Wadeges Board. This although the W.L.U. is not affiliated. S.L.C. becomes a scab agency.

Judge Scholes takes steps to form a

special Wages Board, under Government instruction, to deal with the strike.

Nov. 3.—The Labor Government CANCELS ALL POLICE LEAVE as from Nov. 3.

The daily press declares that the State Government has been exercising pressure to induce the strikers to return to work; also that the fact that the clerks, trolly and draymen, and seamen, and others are affiliated with the Sydney Labor Council is a guarantee that they will continue to do scab work in spite of the wharf-laborers' appeal.

A few clerks at several wharves refuse to do any more scab work.

Mr. Carmichael, Minister for Labor, declares that he will try and get before the mass meeting next day, in order to recommend the men to surrender.

B. Tucker, secretary Melbourne W.L.U., officially announces that the Melbourne branch will scab on the strikers.

The daily press announces that no risks are being taken, and police on strike duty at Lithgow are being brought back to the city, and drafted to the waterside.

Three N.D.L. steamers are unloaded by their crews—including "union" seamen. Chinese members of the crews who don't want to do the work are practically coerced into doing it.

Prime Minister Fisher tells the Federal Parliament: "I have heard of trouble in Sydney, and I take every share of the responsibility of endeavouring to localise it in Sydney and to avert it." (It could only be localised in Sydney by the union waterside workers in other States making scabs of themselves.)

Hughes explains that he is doing all that can be done to get the "recalcitrant members" to return to work on the old terms. "What can you do with 5000 men?" he plaintively asks. Later on, he says: "There is nothing to arbitrate about. There is an agreement, AND THE MEN MUST ABIDE BY IT."

Mr. Hughes also declares the Federal Government cannot interfere unless the dispute spreads to other States.

The same day, under Mr. Hughes' influence, the executive of the W.W.F. carries another resolution denouncing the action of the Sydney men, and commanding them to resume work on the terms of the scab agreement.

Labor-member Spence (president of the Australian Workers' Union), interviewed by reporters from the capitalist press, says "the wharf-laborers had no grounds whatever for coming out. Their conduct was subversive of all moral principles, let alone honorable business methods, and he was glad to see that the various councils had repudiated their action and refused help." This president of "the most powerful union in Australia" is pleased that some union men have determined to scab on some other union men. Spence also says that the strikers are led by wild extremists who are opposed to the political "Labor" movement. "HE HOPED THAT NO OTHER UNION WOULD SUPPORT THEM." To safeguard the Labor Party against the loss of some votes as the result of the strike, this professional politician is prepared to urge all the unionists of Australia to make scabs of themselves!

Nov. 4.—All the guns of the strike-wreckers are fully loaded. E.A. Kelly is voted to the chair at the specially-organised meeting—"you all know Kelly"—and loses no time in urging the men to get back to work. It has been alleged that a point was worked by the W.W.F. executive in connection with the famous (no, infamous) agreement.

Voluminous correspondence is read, also minutes covering a long period backwards. In reply to members who declare that Sydney knew nothing of the agreement, Secretary Harrison says that he wired particulars across to Sydney before he signed the agreement. The chairman is challenged to have this telegram produced, but he says it is not available—it has been mislaid. The date of the agreement cannot be given either. Mr. Kelly then proposes that Mr. Carmichael be allowed to address the meeting, and this is carried almost unanimously. Carmichael is sent for, and he plays the same old game. He feeds them with flattery—the stuff Mr. O'Brien told Peter Simple they feed fools on. He assures them he isn't going to advise them to go back to work. (This is a lie—for his whole speech is a suggestion to them to go back on the old terms.) His game is the game of the professional scab—and he plays it. There are tears in his voice as he tells them how he has come to them representing the "Labor" Government; he is there in the interests of unionism (it must surely be the unionism of the employers) and of a union Government! "The attitude taken by the strikers meant ruin to industrial arbitration for which they had been fighting for twenty years. It meant the destruction of the Labor Government, it meant the wrecking of unionism." Every attempt to challenge Carmichael's lies and scab propaganda is met with howls and shrieks from the Hughes men, and one member is passed out. Carmichael seems pleased when this man has gone; and he proceeds to tell them that the strike has been caused by a minority, and to twist them with having howled at Wade's Coercion Act, and now wanting to coerce the majority. Then he

does what every scab does whenever the boss sends him along to wreck a strike. He starts out to urge them to take a secret ballot as to whether the strike shall continue. He says this is the only proper way to get an expression from the majority. (The bosses always favor a secret ballot in a strike because they know their pimps don't get found out, and because they hope the weak-kneed section will more readily obey their strike-wreckers in secret than they will openly.) Mr. Carmichael coughs his blackleg effort by pleading with them not to do anything that will ruin their country, their Government, or their union.

To follow up the secret work of Mr. Hughes and his fellow strike-smashers, and the open scab-work of Mr. Carmichael, is not a hard matter. A motion to continue the strike is brushed aside—the chairman doesn't even ask for a seconder for it; another motion that the deep-sea men return to work and pay a levy to support the inter-State men who should be allowed to remain on strike, is voted down to the tune of a giant howl; and then Mr. Kelly moves that they all go back to work on the old terms and leave the settlement of their case in the hands of the (bosses') special board to be appointed by Judge Scholes. This is carried.

Another scab scheme has succeeded—another strike has been wrecked! Once again the bosses have found their best friends—the workers their worst enemies—in the political wolves who wear the sheepskins of "Labor."

The employers say: "Bully for Hughes and the Labor Governments." But the class-conscious men among the strikers say: "Another tram strike!" "Holman and the rockchoppers once again!" "The Coal Strike repeated!" etc. And one chap, more facetious than the others, remembering the Tom Johnson incident in the wrecked tram strike, shouts: "Go back to work, you naughty boys."

Sydney Labor Council officials wait at the Town Hall doors to proffer their services in the direction of persuading the men to surrender.

Nov. 5.—A stormy meeting of the Melbourne wharf-laborers refuses to permit the State executive to sign the agreement (which the Sydney men had been told had been "honorably entered into" by all the inter-State bodies, and which the Melbourne executive publicly denounced the Sydney men for breaking) until the Sydney special board has given its decision. The Sydney allegations that the agreement was not signed when the strike occurred seems to be borne out by the fact of the Melbourne meeting, as well as by the fact that the date of it can't be given, nor Mr. Harrison's telegram produced.

The representatives of the deep-sea shipping companies express their gratification at the breaking of the strike.

Mr. Andrew Fisher says the wrecking of the strike is "a great victory." He points out how the W.W.F. executive [which acted under Mr. Hughes' direction] succeeded in cutting off the Sydney strikers, and impressing upon them how "trade would be dislocated" if the strike continued.

Mr. Hughes is inexpressibly delighted that the scab tactics of his side have succeeded, and that "the sensible and responsible section of the union has asserted itself"—in the bosses' interests.

The organ of Sydney "pure-and-simplifiedom" is attempting to revive Azeff's silly lie that the International Socialists incited certain persons to assassinate magistrate Barnett over the Broken Hill strike. The people who boss the paper in question know that Azeff's statements were branded as a lie by the very man he said he had got his information from; but Azeff's understudies seem determined to follow up his efforts to do police work for the purpose of jailing somebody. If it is true that Azeff has been provided with a job as a reward for his scab work, it may be that those who are following up his blackleg effort also have an eye on the main chance. It would be interesting to learn who is paying for the mud that is flung, the lies that are told, and the scab work that is done against the Socialist movement—for surely it isn't being done for nothing.

The secretary of the Amalgamated Trades Unions at Finisterre, France, has been sentenced to three years' jail and ordered to pay a fine of £40 for inciting soldiers to insubordination during the recent food riots. It's a dangerous thing in France to tell the soldiers they oughtn't to shoot the workers—just as it is dangerous to tell them the same thing in Australia.



## Police-Garrisoned Lithgow.

BY HOSWORKER.

LABOR COUNCIL President Duncan, it is rumored, has written to the Lithgow unions urging them to "take no notice whatever of the red-raggers." Which is interesting, when it is remembered that members of the Clerks Union, of which Mr. Duncan is an official, worked as scabs on the wharves, and Mr. Duncan's union hasn't so far taken any steps to expel them.

Hoskins' scabs are the unfortunate derelicts of industrialism. When they're not doing scab work, they are squabbling, using vile language and getting generally drunk. Several of them have actually been run in and fined for these offences. A local joke is that Jim McGowan's police must be getting class-conscious when they take on the work of lumbering scabs.

Rumored that a fat policeman got such a scare during the alleged riot that he fainted and fell into the dam. "Did he fall or was he pushed?" is a local gag—and they say he is beginning to wear quite a hunted look.

Rev. Walker has started out with a Brotherhood of Man scheme—as a sort of counterblast to the propaganda of the Socialists.

The police-garrison is being gradually reduced. Jim McGowan is drawing the uniformed plug-uglies Sydneywards to keep an eye on Billy Hughes' wharf-laborers—and (who knows?) to work up material for another riot?

It is said that the strike prisoners were taken from Bathurst to Goulburn with irons on their wrists.

The Labor Party's influence has been exercised from Sydney in the direction of getting the local unionists to grovel in the mud before J. McGowan and Co., of the No. 2 Leg-iron Government, for the release of the unjustly jailed strike prisoners. The petition that is being circulated is the most humiliating and dastardly document that has ever yet gone out in the name of the working-class. It is as follows:

"To His Excellency, the Honorable Sir William Portus Cullen, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.—

May it please your Excellency: The humble petition of the persons whose signatures are attached respectfully sheweth:

1st. That Bernard Scully, William Charles Hayes, and Edward Williams were convicted at the Bathurst Circuit Court on October 17, 1911, and sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor.

2nd. That they are all married, with wives and children depending on them for support.

3rd. That the wives and children of the said prisoners are in necessitous circumstances, and dependent on the charity of friends.

4th. That they have never been previously convicted of any serious offence.

5th. That their offence was committed, without premeditation, on the impulse of the moment, in a time of serious industrial upheaval.

6th. That the action was provoked by the free laborers openly defying and insulting the men on strike.

7th. The Judge said he was satisfied they had not intended to injure anyone, and that they had tried to restrain the crowd.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to release them UPON LICENCE under the provisions of Section 163 of the "Crimes Act 1900," or upon any such terms and conditions as your Excellency may see fit to impose.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The petition admits that the prisoners committed the "offences" with which they were charged. The defence before the court was that they were not guilty of the things charged against them.

If the strike prisoners are released ON LICENCE, they will be in the position of ticket-of-leave men, and will be under complete police supervision until the terms of their sentences shall have expired. They will have to report to the police at least once a month, and will not be permitted to leave the police district of Lithgow (or any other police district in which they reside) unless with the consent of the police officer in charge. If one of them wanted to come to Sydney on any Saturday afternoon, he would first have to ask for the police officers consent, and he would probably find himself under surveillance during whatever time he remained in Sydney. I am sure the men in jail won't thank the Labor Party for "freedom" of that sort. If they should take further part in the strike, and be fined for taking part in it, they could be thrown back into jail and compelled to serve the remainder of the Bathurst sentence.

Isn't it about up to the Socialists to get signatures to a "demand" for their release—the same as was done in Holland's case. Many unionists are still wondering why a Labor Government should wish to be prayed to cease holding union men in jail at the behest of a scab employer.

A separate petition has been ordered for Hatton's case, which makes it appear that the Labor Party intends to keep him in jail longer.

## Organised Scabbery at Renmark.

BY TIMOTHY BRIGGS.

WE workers of Renmark have witnessed this week the most outrageous and dastardly attempt at organising scabbery. The Society of Free Laborers is nothing to it.

Just twig what has happened here at the instigation of the employers.

The scabs held a meeting, with one Withers as chairman. They sent the invitation to the Rural Workers' Union to send along an organiser to enrol them in the R.W.U. And, lo and behold, while things are still in a state of turmoil, the "organiser" appears in the form of a "Vivash." Vivash waited on the president of the local branch of the U.L.U., and was told that he was there on the invitation of scabs. "But," says he, "the R.W. union is going to organise in South Australia in spite of the U.L.U." The bonafide union workers' chairman pointed out to him that he might wait at least until the trouble was settled, but it was no good.

Anyway, Vivash held a meeting last Wednesday night, with scab Withers in the chair, and about 14 scabs attending. He dealt with their constitution, etc., and during the course of his address, he said: "WE DO NOT WANT ANY U.L.U. MEN IN." All who are not U.L.U. men here engaged in fruit are scabbing. And to add insult to injury, it was actually said they would be prepared to make their tickets interchangeable. Eh! What? Our tickets interchangeable with an organisation that is actually organising, at the employers' bidding, to defeat us in our battle! Not much.

This scab union "organiser," in an interview, said that they did not form any committee, as the (scab) workers did not seem inclined to take an active part; but they had formed a branch of their union, with MR. WITHERS (the scab) as their representative. By the way, these new members of the R.W.U. are still scabbing.

Now, brothers of the working world, listen (with your ears wide open) to the reason given by this "Vivash" for his—or rather the R.W.—action, as conveyed to a Socialist woman in an interview: "Frank Landie wrote this (producing a copy of a par. printed in Sydney Worker on Oct. 12) to the A.W.U. members, and it raised the ire of the Rural Workers' Executive, so they sent me here. Now, lady, you cannot blame me; I did only what I was told."

The work of "organising" the scabs so that they might continue scabbing was thus a matter of paltry spite; and Mr. Vivash, like a good and true unionist, did exactly what his employers commanded him to do.

Let Vivash contrast his action with that of the coal miners in and around Newcastle, who refused their officers' orders to scab. That is what Vivash should have done. A scab is a leprous thing, and a man that scabs with malice aforethought is—Well, it is best left unsaid. But I mean it all the same.

But Mr. Vivash can even now alter his course. He has no need to prostitute the principles of unionism just because his scab "union" bosses are paltry and spiteful.—27.10.11.

**RULES.**—The rules of the International Socialist Party having been printed, members can obtain same on the payment of 2d a copy. Country members and others sending by post must add 1d stamp for return.—J. BLUMENTHAL, Secretary.

Comrade J. W. Keegan recently delivered a most interesting address on Industrial Unionism in the Temperance Hall, Queanbeyan.

Socialists will learn with regret that comrade F. E. S. Hewison is once again suffering severely with asthma—so much so that he has been unable to leave his home.

At its last meeting the Party decided to open a fund in aid of Mrs. Dunn (whose husband's death was reported in last issue, and who is left with two young children depending upon her), and headed the list with £2. A subscription organized by Mrs. Dierks at the Club rooms on Saturday night also resulted in £8 3s. 6d. being collected.

The secretary will be glad to receive further contributions from any friends and sympathisers who are acquainted with Mrs. Dunn, and know of the devotion of herself and her late husband (comrade E. Dunn) to the Socialist movement.

Members are notified that the assistant-secretary, comrade Ritchie, will receive members' dues in the absence of the secretary.

Mrs. Lynch will speak at the Domain meeting on Sunday afternoon on "The Inquisition; or the Law's outrage in the Children's Court."

J. R. Wilson has received the appointment of Secretary of the Socialist Party at Melbourne.

Speakers at all meetings should draw attention to THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST—especially to the main articles for the current week.

## To Correspondents.

R. FRITH.—Your letter is not sufficiently important to warrant publication. The Party would be quite willing to give you the platform to reply to any attack made on the R.C. church by a Party speaker. Will Crooks is not a leading English Socialist. He is just a typical middle-class-minded Labor member, with a strong flavoring of wowsersism. The R.C. Church, like all other churches, gives no "practical assistance" to Socialism, but rather stands forth as the arch enemy of Socialism. Father Vaughan has no use for Socialism. Your statement re Broken Hill Socialists is too silly a slander to call for serious reply. And as to your assertion that "Socialist organisations in England, France, and Germany don't seem to hit it," and that you've heard certain men declaring that they are not International Socialists, or Socialists of the Holland, Walsh, etc., type—well, such statements are very stupid, and the Socialist movement can't be held responsible for the foolishness of one or two individuals; but the Socialists of all the world are agreed on the fundamental objective of the overthrow of Capitalism, and the ownership and control of things by the workers. Certainly we regret the sectionalism that keeps some declared Socialists isolated, but that sectionalism will vanish in time. Anyhow, is it quite the thing for the alleged "Christian" to twist the Socialists with having divisions in their ranks, when the Christians themselves are split up into innumerable churches and factions, which spend their time in consigning one another to a giddy hell for the love of God?

A SUSSEX-STREET HOODLUM.—Do not print anonymous communications; and, anyhow, the strike is over now. All the same, there are some good points in your letter.

H.H.C., Melbourne; T.B., Avoca, Vic.—Many thanks.

H.L.—Will print soon as possible.

J. McG., Mt. Morgan.—Until branches are established in Queensland, you should join the Sydney branch. Subscription: 1s per month. Sydney secretary will communicate conditions, etc.

R.O.P., Finch Hatton.—Good business. Six persons can form a branch, and six or a dozen organised will do more than a hundred unorganised.

E.V.C., Broken Hill; H.E.S., Sydney; F.S.S., Adelaide.—Thanks.

A.U., Adelaide.—Have received all articles, and that in French has been translated by Mrs. Montefiore. Will print as space permits.

T.M., Sydney.—Regret delay in publishing; but our copy files are simply groaning beneath loads of excellent articles that only remain out of print because of the (to us) irritating limitations of the space at our disposal.

Will correspondents until further notice please address all communications to the Editor (and also private letters for H. E. Holland) to 92 FERRIS-STREET, ANNANDALE. Letters for the Manager to be addressed to 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney, as heretofore.

## S.F.A. News &amp; Notes.

## Sydney Jottings.

Good meetings and literature sales were the order of the day this week. Wilson and Walsh spoke in the Domain, with Rutherford in the chair.

A splendid literature sale was reported from Market-street, all the papers, 11s worth, being sold, and a good propaganda collection being taken.

Comrade Reece made a good speech in Bathurst-street, and will be a welcome addition to our growing band of orators.

Propaganda collections resulted: Domain, £1 3s 0d; Market-street, 5s 10d; Bathurst-street, 1s 1d.

Members in arrears are requested to make themselves financial, as all funds will be needed to publish another and larger manifesto against the Conscription Act. All arguments, economic, political, humanitarian, etc., and quotations from generals, statesmen, etc., will be used.

The party meeting carried the following resolutions, and they were forwarded on to the Government:

"That this Party demands from your Government the immediate release of Messrs. Bernard Scully, Hayes, Williams and Hatton, who were sentenced to hard labor in jail, the first three for 15 months, and Hatton for three years, by Judge Pring at Bathurst. This party considers that a most violent outrage on justice has been committed, for on the acknowledgement of the judge, the three first named were instrumental in saving the lives of Hoskins and his scabs, and they were arrested and jailed simply because they were known as officials of unions on strike, and were present at the alleged riot at Lithgow. To jail men because they saved human life this Party considers a most cowardly and contemptible act."

In regard to Hatton, if he attempted to derail an engine as the police allege, the brutal sentence of three years for something which did not occur we consider a travesty on justice, and demand that this man be given his liberty."

## Adelaide's Dead-House of Unionism

BY A PALL-BEARER.

THE South Australian branch of the Socialist Federation of Australia, sent the following letter to the Trades and Labor Council: "As it is absolutely essential that the disunited anti-militarist bodies should combine in order to protest efficiently against the compulsory training of our youth in the ignoble art of legalised murder as embodied in the infamous Defence Act, I am instructed by my party to invite your council to send delegates to a conference of anti-militarist bodies to be held in the Socialist Hall, Wakefield-street, on Tuesday, November 7, to consider a proposal from the International Socialist Party of Sydney regarding the holding of a combined conference in that city to compel the Federal Government to repeal the Defence Act."

Mr. Pedlar moved that the request be granted, and a general discussion resulted.

Mr. Howard couldn't understand the attitude of the Socialists, and said he hoped the workers would have more sense than to give the military cause to act against them. He moved an amendment that the letter be simply received. Mr. F. Riley seconded the amendment, and said he had two sons, and wanted them to be at the right end of the gun when any shooting was done. (Mr. Riley quite forgot to say that one of those sons is a most enthusiastic opponent of the L.P.'s murder scheme.) Mr. F. Ward supported the amendment. Mr. A. McInnes declared that the Trades Council was being used to forward the pet ideas of the S.F.A., a body that was responsible for causing disagreements in the Council. Australia would have to move with the crowd, he said. To pass the resolution would be to raise up an attitude that would be opposed to the Labor Party.

The motion was supported by Mr. A. K. Wallace, who directed attention to the fact that militarism was the bulwark of capitalism. He said murder was a game that was played out. Mr. Birrell, pointed out how the workers had been used as tools in the Boer war, and might have the experience repeated in any other capitalistic war. Mr. Baker said those who understood the Defence Act would know that the worker had very little chance of being at the right end of the gun in an industrial conflict.

Mr. Howard's amendment was carried, and the dead-house of unionism thus pledged itself to support a conscript system which requires the workers' sons to take an oath that they will shoot their own fathers and brothers if they are required to do so in times of industrial conflict.—4.11.11.

## The Press Fund.

Amounts donated to this Fund are devoted solely to liquidating the debt on the Printing Plant used to produce THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

	£	s	d
Already acknowledged	-114	0	10 1/2
Collected at Club Social	- 0	7	3
T. Atkinson, Lithgow	- 0	0	6
W. Layley, Sandford, Vic.	- 1	5	0

Total - - - - - 115 13 7 1/2

Advanced as Loans - - - - -

Already acknowledged - - - - - 5 0 0

Balance - - - - - 120 13 7 1/2

All communications to be addressed to O. W. Jorgensen, secretary, Press Fund Committee 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

## Maintenance Fund.

## For "The International Socialist."

B.B. 2s, T. Bromley, Avoca, Vic., 5s, Mrs. Den 1s, Schwartz 1s, T. Atkinson, Lithgow, 6d, F.M., Rookwood, 3s, Buchanan 1s, James 1s, Duffield 1s, Slade 1s, J.W.K. 1s, J.B. 1s, Mrs. H. E. Holland 1s, Fred. Holland 1s, Timon Rupston, Rockhampton, 3s 6d.

Total for week, £1 4s.

## Propaganda Fixtures.

Lithgow:—Blumenthal, Rutherford.  
Domain:—Grant (chair) King, Mr. Lynch, Roche.

Market-street:—Roche, Chambers, Moncrieff.

Bathurst:—Slade, Grant, Aekling, Reece.

Newtown:—Walsh, Slade, Duffield.

Balmain:—King, Ritchie.

SYDNEY DOMAIN. SUNDAY AFTERNOON

## MRS. LENA LYNCH

Will deliver a SPECIAL ADDRESS on

## THE INQUISITION:

Or the Law's Outrages in the Children's Court.

We regret having to crowd out other branch reports.



## WHERE LIES THE LAND?

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?  
Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know.  
And where the land she travels from? Away,  
Far, far behind, is all that they can say.

On sunny noons upon the deck's smooth face,  
Linked arm in arm, how pleasant here to pace;  
Or, o'er the stern reclining, watch below  
The foaming wake far widening as we go.

On stormy nights, when wild north-westerns rave,  
How proud a thing to fight with wind and wave!  
The dripping sailor on the reeling mast  
Exults to bear, and seems to wish it past.

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?  
Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know.  
And where the land she travels from? Away,  
Far, far behind, is all that they can say.

—ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

## International Notes.

## United States.

It is reported that the Federal War Department is in communication with the governors of several states commending a law recently enacted by the California legislature providing for the organization of military companies of high school boys, who are to be armed with Krag rifles and trained by competent instructors of the regular army. Regarding the same the Socialists have adopted resolutions emphatically protesting against the public schools being used for military training, and it is suggested that the National Office circulate petitions for signatures protesting against the action of the government in this case.

The latest speech in Congress by Victor L. Berger in support of his Old Age Pension Bill. One hundred thousand copies of that speech are now ready for distribution.

The National Executive directs the attention of the members of the party to the efforts which our comrades in Milwaukee are making to establish a Socialist daily paper in that city.

Dr. Francis Soukup is visiting America for an extended tour. Comrade Soukup was a member of the Austrian Reichsrath and one of the best known speakers in his own country. He speaks fluently in the Bohemian and German languages.

## Britain.

Britain has a 'Taxi-drivers' Socialist Society.

To fill a vacancy on Northampton Board of Guardians, Rose Scott (Socialist) was elected, with 841 votes to the Conservative candidates' 729.

R. B. Cunningham Graham writes in *Justice*: Personally I hate all armies, citizen or otherwise, and confidently look forward to the time when guns and soldiers all will be relegated to the museum, ticketed obsolete.

## France.

The Arsenal Workers' Syndicate has put up posters all over Brest attacking the Minister of Marine in a most violent manner. The Chief of the Admiralty, de Morailles, has, therefore, announced his intention of breaking off all relations with the syndicate. The manifesto was a protest on the occasion of the launching of the ironclad Jean Bart, against the action of the naval authorities in refusing an increase of wages. Large detachments of gendarmes and troops were despatched to Brest, and the mayor prohibited all public meetings.

Jules Guesde had a sunstroke in Jersey on August 11, which led to a most severe attack of congestion of the lungs, during which he lay for three days unconscious. He is, however, happily so far advanced towards recovery that he was able to return to Paris a short time ago, and hopes in a few weeks to take his place again in the fighting ranks.

## Austria.

In spite of the representations of the Socialists, the Government refused to convene the Reichsrath before October 5 to consider the famine prices of food.

At the end of the meetings in Vienna, on Sunday, grave disorders took place before the Town Hall, and a good many windows were broken. The cavalry and infantry finally dispersed the crowds.

On the Schmerling Platz, the soldiers were sent against the demonstrators. Many persons were wounded.

At Ottakring the troops fired on the people. In the evening of the same day, barricades were erected and the troops pelted with stones. Nothing like it was seen since 1848. Two volleys were fired into the crowd of the military, and this was followed by a riotous charge. One person was killed, more than 200 wounded.

## Police-Garrisoned Lithgow.

BY T. A.

A MEETING was addressed here on Saturday by two speakers who said they represented the Sydney I.W.W. Club. A Mr. Judd, said that the man who advocated sabotage was doing harm to the working-class. "Sabotage was the destruction of the capitalists' property by the working-class, and by resorting to it the workers would take the bread out of their own mouths, as it would stop production. He denounced Rutherford as an enemy to the working-class for preaching sabotage at Lithgow, and stated that the International Socialist Party was composed of anarchists, embezzlers, frauds, and fakirs and partly of honest and intelligent men. Judd said that Tom Mann had embezzled union money; that Wilson was a fraud and fakir because when a member of the I.W.W. Club, he made a charge against one of the members, and when asked to produce proof he cried out: "I'll resign," but did not do so, and was expelled. Judd also said Holland scabbed on his party, the I.W.W., and started two labor papers, one at Grenfell and another at Queenbeyan; after this he got a procession to march to Darlinghurst Jail, but when giving evidence at the court, he said he was in his office in his official capacity. Judd further stated that the International Socialist Party was composed of anarchists, because one member swore in court that he was an anarchist. He challenged Holland, Wilson, or any other of the party to deny his words, and said that a party composed of anarchists, frauds and fakirs, was a danger to the working-class.

[Mr. Judd's slanders will be deplored by every honest Socialist and I.W.W. man; but the Sydney Club must not be surprised if it brings itself under deep suspicion when it sends out men like Mr. Judd. That he is not quite mentally responsible for his vituperations and slanders does not excuse the Club as a whole. Of course, his statements bear the imprint of their own falsehood. It is remarkable how glibly the paltry spite of some men will find vent in falsehood. There is not one of the foregoing statements, but is either wholly or partly a lie. Tom Mann, Rutherford, Wilson, Holland, and the other International Socialists are too well known for wild fabrications to affect them. But, really, when next it is deemed necessary to pour out a torrent of lying concerning the revolutionary Socialists, those interested should employ some one who won't lie quite so clumsily.]

Things in connection with the strike are very quiet. Petitions have been sent out praying for Scully's, Hayes', Williams', and Hatton's release. Nice thing, isn't it? Fancy praying to a parasite to release your own class from jail.

An aggregate meeting of miners was held here on Tuesday last, where it was decided to take a ballot as to whether the unions shall withdraw from the Wages Boards, and I think that it will be successful. I think the lawyers will lose a few bob on the decision.—1-11-11.

## Gems from Debs and Haywood.

In the struggle of the working-class to free itself from wage slavery it cannot be repeated too often that everything depends upon the working-class itself. The simple question is, can the workers fit themselves, by education, organization, co-operation and self-imposed discipline, to take control of the productive forces and manage industry in the interests of the people and for the benefit of society? That is all there is to it.—Debs.

The industrial organization of the workers is of the supremest necessity. In this vital requirement they are still far behind. The trade union is almost a century out of date. It keeps them divided, and they fall an easy prey to their masters. The industrial union, reaching out and bringing them all into active, intelligent and harmonious co-operation with each other, is the union, and the only union that develops revolutionary power and leads to victory.

The industrial union corresponds to the locomotive, the steamship, the railway and telegraph, and the trust which controls them.

Labor has been bossed for centuries unnumbered, and from now on it is going to boss itself.—Debs.

Not craft autonomy, but shop unity, is the need of the workers.

The "closed shop" means a contract with the boss. When you sign a contract you enlist for a stated time to work while your fellow working men strike. Trade agreements are merely licenses to scab. The union that upholds them becomes an auxiliary of the capitalist class. It is not only wrong for an individual working-man or a union to bargain with the capitalist class, it is wrong for the working-class, as a whole, to make such a bargain. Its historic mission is not to bargain with, but to overthrow the capitalist class, and emancipate itself.—WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

A man's power depends on the strength of his conviction, not on the number of his followers.—JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.

## Capitalism's Trail of Blood.

*For it blood be the price of all your wealth,  
Good God! we have paid it in full!*

It is now alleged that the explosions on the French warships *Jena* and *Liberte*, which resulted in such an enormous loss of life, was caused through the manager of a gunpowder factory supplying to the navy old powder that had been re-manufactured and put out as new. Capitalism doesn't mind how many lives go out, so long as the profits roll in.

L. Nerrmann, seaman, dislocated his spine while working at sea on the barque *Aitenshion*.

G. E. Copeman, 17, driver, was run over by a drag, and killed, at Benalla.

J. Niblett, employed at Butler's saw mills at Nambucca Heads, was crushed to death by a log falling on him.

William White, carriage cleaner, was killed at Spencer-street Station, Melbourne. His head was crushed flat between the buffers.

Leslie Roberts, shunter, was killed through having his head crushed between some timber on a truck he was coupling, and the tap at the back of the engine. His skull was smashed.

Within six months, seven vessels (mostly coffin-ships), bound to or from Sydney, have gone to the bottom of the sea, with a loss of some 250 lives.

Seventeen lives were lost when the *Maclean* was steered on to the rocks. Was the *Maclean* an insurance wreck?

E. Dennis, miner, was killed at the South Blocks mine, Broken Hill, by a portion of a machine which fell while being lowered into the mine.

Michael Callaghan, machinist, was struck on the head by falling timber at McKenzie's timber yards, Glebe Island, and had half of his scalp torn away.

Thos. Devitt, miner, was killed by a fall of stone in the South mine, Broken Hill.

Andrew Campbell, laborer, was run over by a train at Erskineville, and had his left foot severed.

Twenty-six miners have been killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a colliery at St. Etienne, France.

W. Trewarn, 60, miner, was precipitated 237 feet down a mine at Eaglehawk, Vic., and killed.

Thos. Worrall, laborer, fell 25 feet from a Melbourne building, and was killed.

Sigurd Kronvig, employed at the Argyle timber yards, Perth, fell under a moving truck, and was killed.

John O'Connell was killed by a train near Kamballie station, W. A.

The mechanism of a Liverpool (Eng.) tramcar became defective, and the car got beyond control, and was hurled over a bridge. Five persons were killed.

Twelve men were drowned by the flooding of a mine in Hibernia, New Jersey.

By an explosion in the great Maguro magazine, Japan, scores of workers in an adjoining factory were blown to atoms, fragments of flesh being carried a mile. Over 100 others were horribly mangled.

Through an outbreak of fire in the sulphur mines at Trabonella, Sicily, 11 working men lost their lives.

While they were loading wood on a steamer near Cape Turnagavi, N.Z., four seamen were drowned through the capsizing of a tender.

Said Willy Wood: "Were they (Labor Leaguers) going to skulk behind the plea of leg-irons when their Government was administering the law just exactly as the Wade Government did?"

Said Leg-irons Wade: "Though the Labor Party had intimated their intention during the general election campaign of repealing the Coercion Act, the fact remained that, though they had been in office nearly twelve months, they had made no attempt to repeal the Act, but had put it into force against their fellow unionists."

Wade and Wood seem to think that the fact that the "Labor" Government is doing the leg-irons work of capitalism ought to save their criminal necks from the political rope of the industrial hangman. But we guess it's up to them to swing all the same.

Get into line with the revolutionary movement. Form a branch of the I.W.W. in your district. It's the only party that fights. It's the only party with a revolutionary working-class purpose, and revolutionary working-class tactics and methods.

The Wadeites went back nearly a thousand votes at Maitland, and 500 votes at Liverpool Plains—which they lost to the Labor Party's land-owner—Ashford. But they said it was "a noble victory," all the same. And perhaps it was. For the cause of Liberalism in Leg-irons and the Land for the Exploiters is in just as safe hands as ever.

## HOW TO GET

## A Library for Nothing!

## Read This!—and Get to Work!

For every TWENTY SHILLINGS in NEW Subscriptions (whether quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly) that YOU send in for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, the Executive will give you

## Five Shillings' Worth of Books

to be selected from any available list of standard novels and poems, and also from the Socialist Literature list of the International Socialist Literature Department, published in this issue.

This offer will apply as from August 1. It is not made with reference to renewed subscriptions.

Books containing 20 receipt forms will be issued to members and other approved canvassers on application.

Names of new subscribers, together with amounts collected, must be handed in weekly while receipt books must be returned at the end of each quarter for audit purposes.

Write at once for a Receipt Book. The best way to do Socialist propaganda is to get subscribers for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, the uncompromising, fighting organ of Revolutionary Socialism; and, while doing this, you are presented with an opportunity to secure a collection of well-bound books FOR NOTHING.

Canvassers entitled to Books are asked to make alternative selections when forwarding claims. It is always possible that some of the books in the list may be temporarily out of stock.

Claims will be dealt with at the Executive Meeting each Monday night, and Books will be delivered or posted the following Wednesday.

Read, not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find fault and discourse, but to weigh and consider. FRANCIS BACON.

## Socialist Literature.

The Tramp (Jack London)	1d
Revolution (Jack London)	1d
What life means to me (Jack London)	1d
The Scab (Jack London)	1d
Unity and Victory (Engels)	1d
From Revolution to Revolution (Herron)	1d
Wage Labor and Capital (Karl Marx)	1d
Mission of the Working Class (C. L. Auld)	1d
Economic Evolution (Lafargue)	1d
The Man under the Machine (A. M. Simons)	1d
Prepare for Action (Tom Mann)	1d
What is a Scab (A. M. Simons)	1d
Economics of the Eight-hours Day	1d
James' Boy	1d
Economic Foundations of Australian Politics	1d
Commercial Morality	1d
Sedition in N.S.W.—What is it?	1d
The Axe to the Root (James Connolly)	1d
Churches & Social Progress (Joseph Macleod)	1d
Introduction to Socialism (Richardson)	1d
Unionism and Socialism (Debs)	1d
Socialism, What It Is (Licknecht)	1d
Value, Price and Profit (Marx)	1d
Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism (Deville)	1d
One Big Union (Trautmann)	1d
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific (Engels)	1d
Communist Manifesto (Marx & Engels)	1d

The Materialist Conception of History (Duganist)

All orders for above Pamphlets to the amount of One Shilling and upwards will be sent post free; for smaller amounts One Penny Postage per Pamphlet must be added.

R.P.A. Reprints per volume 6d, posted 7d

Common Objections to Socialism Answered (R. B. Suthers)	1d
Merric England (Blatchford)	1d
Britain for the British (Blatchford)	1d
God and My Neighbor (Blatchford)	1d
Equality (E. Bellamy)	1d
Looking Backwards (E. Bellamy)	1d
Martyrdom of Ferrer (McCabe)	1d
Fields, Factories, and Workshops (Kropotkin)	1d
Do.	1d
Sorecery Shop (Blatchford)	1d
The Eighteenth Brumaire (Marx)	1d
The Common Sense of Socialism (John Spargo)	1d
Do.	1d
Prehistoric Man (McCabe)	1d
The Great Illusion (Angel)	1d
My Country Right or Wrong (Gustave Hervé)	1d
Why I am a Socialist (C. L. Russell)	1d
Do.	1d
The Great French Revolution (P. Kropotkin)	1d
Do.	1d
Capital (Karl Marx)	10s 6d
Six Centuries of Work and Wages (Thorold Rogers)	10s 6d
The Eastern Question (Marx)	10s 6d
Struggle for Existence (W. T. Mills)	10s
The Encyclopedia of Social Reform, by W. D. P. Bliss. Cloth binding 17s 6d, posted 19s 6d. Leather binding £1 2s 6d, posted £1 4s 6d. Original prices, cloth £1 15s, leather £2 15s.	

The International Socialist, 4s per year, 1d per copy  
The Socialist (Victoria), 4s per year, 1d per copy  
The Moorland Worker, 1s 6d per quarter posted 1d per copy.

Order from O. W. Jorgensen, Secretary, Literature Department, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.  
Also procurable at 61 Goulburn-street.

Just a reminder to Labor Leaguers and Unionists that their Labor Party hold Messrs. Scully, Hayes, Williams, and Hatton in jail. The workers should serve the Party with an ultimatum that the jail doors must open to free them.



## THOUGH LOVE BE BOUGHT.

Though love be bought and honor sold,  
The sunset keeps its glow of gold;  
And round the pearly mountains fold  
The white clouds hover, fold on fold.

Though over-ripe the nations rot,  
Though right be dead, and faith forgot,  
Though one dull cloud the heavens may blot,  
The tender leaf delayeth not.

Though all the world be sunk in ill,  
The beautiful autumn's mellow still;  
By virgin sand and sea-worn hill  
The constant waters ebb and fill.

From out the throng an i-stress of lies,  
From out the painful noise of sighs,  
One voice of comfort seems to rise;  
"It is the meener part that dies."

—LEWIS MORRIS.

## Against Militarism.

## Race Culture and Militarism.

BY DUBAI.

DE SALLERY, one of the foremost writers in England on Race Culture or Eugenics, states in his recent work "Parenthood and Race Culture": "From the biological and sociological point of view the playing field is immeasurably superior to the gymnasium. BUT IT IS IN THE BARRACK YARD THAT THE PITIFUL CONFUSION BETWEEN THE SURVIVAL VALUE OF MIND AND MUSCLE RESPECTIVELY IN MAN IS MOST LUDICROUSLY AND DISASTROUSLY EXEMPLIFIED." (The capital letters are ours). We see the marks of this idea even in a fine poem: "There's not to reason why, there's not to do or die—which of course might just as well be said of a stud of horses or motor cars. Further our worship of the machine is, consistently enough, an intelligent worship. We do not even recognise the best conditions for its action. Every year hundreds of young soldiers, originally healthy, have their hearts and lungs and other vital organs permanently injured by the inebriate attitude of chest—that of abnormal expansion—which they are required to adopt during hard work. Army doctors are now protesting against this, but it is in accordance with the fitness of things that the cult of muscles as against intelligence should be unintelligent."

Further on, when describing the effects of war, he writes: "The flower of a nation's youth being immolated on the battlefield, its future is determined by the weak and small and diseased, whom the recruiting sergeant rejects. You are not good enough to be a soldier," he says; "Stay at home and be a father." That was what Napoleon did for France.

Is some future sociological writer to describe what the Labor Party did for Australia?

## Letter from H. M. Hyndman.

IN the course of a long and interesting letter to Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore, the veteran British Socialist, H. M. Hyndman writes under date Sep. 10: "My book has been set up and published separately in the U.S.A. and Sir Fredrick McMillan tells me his branch firm there anticipates a big sale. It is a book of 150 pages, and will be published in London and New York on Oct. 3. I am now at work on the next lot from 1890 onwards—not very easy to do, but still, I think, generally interesting."

"I am very pleased to read your writings in THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, and to have from you such a clear account of what is going on in New South Wales. The passing of the Labor Party is apparently likely to be very rapid, and you have certainly done splendid work in shaking them down. Give my heartfelt greetings to all comrades. But we want you back here very much, though if you have really made up your mind to be at Vienna we can wait till then."

As to the S.D.P., we are always to the front in any emergency, and we most invariably take and keep the lead. There is no initiative whatever in any other working-class organisation in this country."

Practically all the trusted leaders in the strikes were S.D.P. men."

"The trouble is that wages are falling steadily in their purchasing power, and will continue so to fall; that the strikes have been only partially successful; that the army has been on the whole advantageously used for the dominant class; that this class is only a little scared, and has not yet begun either to fight or to bribe in earnest, though when really challenged it will do both; that the workers will not use their political power; . . . that they have no ideas as yet as a whole about a rise of wages, and no conception of the establishment of a Socialist organisation. In fact, they are not ready or nearly ready for the Social Revolution."

Labor-member Cann at Lithgow: "The Labor Party was in possession in the Federal and State Parliaments and the Lithgow Council." But he neglected to add: "And the Labor Party's police are in possession in Lithgow."

## Coercion Law in S.A.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

A FEW more of Mr. Denny's remarkable utterances, when introducing the S.A. Labor Party's Coercion Bill, are briefly presented and examined.

"Both employer and employed must in the interests of peace and progress subordinate their freedom in the matter of the labor contracts to the interests of the general community."

The Bible threatens with hell the man who cries "Peace" when there is no peace.

The worker has no economic "freedom in the matter of the labor contract." As Karl Marx declares in "Wage Labor and Capital," the wage-laborer may leave the individual employer to whom he has hired himself, but he cannot leave the whole employing class—he belongs to that class, and can only leave it by leaving life itself.

As to "the general community." There is no general community. There are only wage-workers and exploiters. The wage-workers are about 85 per cent. of the people; the exploiters are about 15 per cent.

No interests should be considered by the wage-workers but the interests of the wage-workers.

Any other interests are the interests of the enemies of the wage-workers.

"If wages are fixed for farm hands, there can be no objection to immigration. It cannot be used to reduce wages."

Can't it? The argument is all the other way about.

If wages are fixed for three years, and Adelaide, say, is flooded with an immigrant population, rents will rise enormously—as they have done in Sydney, according to the statements of Labor-members.

Raised rents are always accompanied by a rise in the cost of necessities.

Raised rents—increased cost of living—means a reduction in the purchasing power of wages.

What is reduced purchasing power but reduced wages?

And under Mr. Denny's law the South Australian workers will be legally forbidden to resist the reduction.

Only once in three years may they attempt to better their position.

And even then the employers, who will have a majority on either Wages Board or Industrial Court, will have the power to say what the wages and conditions are to be for another three years.

It's a great law—for the employers.

"The aim of the Government has been to follow the highest ideals of equality and consistency, with the earnest desire to help to bring about the realisation of the dream of the economist—'industrial peace.'"

This is dishonestly juggling with words.

Who is "the economist" who dreamed of industrial peace under Capitalism?

The bourgeois economist, of course.

Marx—the greatest economist the world has ever known—says: "The interests of Capital are in direct antagonism to the interests of wage-labor."

Where there is antagonism there can't be peace.

Even a lawyer who is a "Labor" member ought to know this.

"The strike is a barbarous method of settling disputes."

Anything is barbarous that threatens the interests of the employing class.

"If Labor was placed in the position of being able to dictate to Capital, it might be safely asserted that the terms would UN-DULY FAVOR LABOR."

The clear-thinking worker wants to see Labor in the position to dictate to Capital—that is, in a position to serve on Capitalism an eviction notice.

The workers of South Australia ought really to be proud of their Labor Party which sets out to enact a law to save Capital from being dictated to by Labor, at the same time placing the Capitalists in a much stronger position to dictate to Labor.

"Compulsory Arbitration was the way to peace."

The Labor Party's way to peace for the worker lies through the jail gates.

Compulsory arbitration places the power to fix wages and conditions for the workers in the hands of a Capitalist Class judge, with power to confiscate men's wages and jail them if they don't conform to the rules of conduct laid down for them by their class enemies.

Queer way to peace.

"To compel the surrender of the right to help other workers by means of the sympathetic strike."

The Coercion Bill of S.A. has for one of its purposes the compelling of the workers of the various unions to scab on other unions in time of industrial war.

"Since 1894 there has not been a strike in New Zealand," said Mr. Denny.

A positive fabrication.

There are two strikes in N.Z. at the time of writing this.

## Patriotism!

BY ALFRED UNSEN.

ALL the horrors, atrocities, and crimes of wars are excused, justified, and glorified in the name of Patriotism. The working people of every military country live under conditions altogether monstrous. Cast your eyes round, and see what childhood, girlhood, womanhood, and manhood have there become; how many gentle nurses, good mothers, sweet singers, clever artists, inventors, and thinkers are swallowed up every year in that ocean of crime and sorrow, which is called Patriotism. Think of the high death-rate of the wage-earning classes. Think what a waste of beauty, of virtue, of strength, and of all the power and goodness that are necessary to make the nations great is being consummated there by ignorance and by injustice.

What is the Fatherland which demands our protection? This Fatherland which has taken from us comfort, robbed us of our mental needs of life, knowledge, and hope, and still demands our blood?

In glowing language you tell us that the Fatherland is our beloved soil, our villages, and our towns; that the Fatherland is the family—the women and the daughters of the people; that the Fatherland is also the great natural resources which call us to share their treasures; that it is the beauty of our native place, our gigantic mountains, our grand and everlasting green forests, representing dear and precious recollections of our happy, joyous, and playful childhood, sweet as the songs of the gushing streams and joyous birds. These, you tell us, are all "our country."

To us (the poor) these countries do not exist. You tell us that it is our beloved soil; but we proletarians, who produce all, have no right on our native soil. This is so in all other countries. You say our soil when it is a matter of defending it, but you do not say our soil when it is a matter of enjoying its fruits, and sharing its products. Therefore, we have no interests to defend in it.

Our country, you say, is our villages and our towns; but they do not belong to us any more than the soil on which they are built. We cannot live in them without paying heavy rents to the landlord, whether the landlord be German, Russian, English, French, or Australian. How can you demand that we proletarians kill people under the circumstances mentioned?

Our country is our compatriots, you tell us—when we have no property to defend. Then we must defend those who share the same existence as ourselves. Surely, yes, as proletarians we do not neglect this duty of solidarity. There are great numbers of our compatriots, who want our defence; it is our working comrades. There are many others who are our enemies. They are the international capitalists—the exploiters who live on the work of the poor. The pleasures they enjoy are denied to us. They preach Patriotism for the advantage of their commercial system, because they reap all the benefits while we bear the evils. To make wealth for themselves they destroy the beauty and the health of our dwelling places. Wretched mothers in tears and sorrow have to bring up their children, and send them out, ignorant and helpless, to face the social struggle. And then our "good patriots" sit in their beautiful suburban villas and mansions, and in their mountain homes, and sneer at the "sentimentality" of the man who asks that beauty be cherished and health prized.

The lines of demarcation you draw between compatriots and "foreigners," we international proletarians do not recognise. Only two classes we recognise—the exploiters and the exploited.

We may not, therefore, for the benefit of the capitalists, for "our country"—which is their country—learn to kill our comrades of other lands.

Every man in the world who is suffering under oppression is our compatriot; every oppressor is our enemy.

## Literature Notices.

THE following books on Militarism are sold out, but orders will be booked for delivery as follows:

"My Country Right or Wrong" (Gustave Herve) 4s 6d, posted 5s. To arrive about 25th October.

"The Moral Damage of War" (Walter Walsh) 5s 6d, posted 6s. To arrive about 22nd Oct.

Just arrived: "The Great Illusion" (Angell) 3s, posted 3s 6d. This book has in a few months reached its 6th edition in England.

The great demand for anti-militarist literature makes it necessary that all who want early copies must book their orders promptly.

Cash must accompany all orders.

## Club Socials.

Will be held at Club Rooms every Saturday night.

Friends must be introduced by Club member.

## The International Socialist

Official Organ of Revolutionary Socialism in N.S.W.

Under the control of the Joint Executives, International Socialists.

H. E. HOLLAND, Editor.

DORA B. MONTEFIORE, Acting-Editor.

O. W. JORGENSEN, Manager.

Offices: 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney

Headquarters: 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

All Business Communications to be addressed to the Manager, O. W. JORGENSEN, to whom money orders and cheques should be made payable. Literary Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION:

Australia—4s per year; 1s per quarter.  
New Zealand—4s per year; 1s 6d per quarter.  
Other Countries—5s per year; 2s per quarter.

The International Socialist will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to Schools of Arts, on condition that it is duly filed.

## SOLD BY

The International Socialist Party, Sydney.  
The Socialist Party, Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.  
The Socialist Party, Wakefield-street, Adelaide.  
The Socialist Party, Port Pirie.  
Barrier Socialist Group, Broken Hill.  
The Socialist Party, Wellington, New Zealand.  
The Socialist Party, Auckland, New Zealand.  
Mrs. Buttery, 17 Franklin-street, Adelaide.  
W. B. Alberta, 28-38 Central Arcade, Perth.  
Chas. Day & Co., Argyle-street, Broken Hill.  
A. J. Ross, 190 Albert-street, Brisbane, Q.  
The Socialist Party, Trades Hall, Perth, W.A.  
The Socialist Party, Midland Junction, W.A.  
W. B. Birrell, Portland.  
W. W. Pearce, Cessnock.  
W. Munro, Ellen-street, Port Pirie, S.A.  
And all Newsagents

## Party Announcements.

Standing Branch advertisements, to occupy one inch, will be inserted free of charge.

## THE SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Headquarters: 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.  
(Affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau Brussels.)  
General Secretary: H. E. HOLLAND.

## Socialist Federation of Australasia: Sydney Branch.

Headquarters: 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.  
General meeting, every alternate Tuesday, 8 p.m.  
Executive meeting, every Monday, 8 p.m.  
Sunday Meetings—Domain, 3; Market-st., Bathurst-st., Goulburn-street, 7.30.  
Subscription, 1s a month; married couples, 6d each.  
Country residents desirous of becoming members are invited to communicate with the Secretary.  
Secretary: J. BLUMENTHAL.

## New Zealand Socialist Party: Auckland Branch.

Headquarters: Federal Hall, Wellesley-street, Auckland, N.Z. Open every evening till 10.  
Secretary: M. J. SAVAGE.  
Sunday Meetings—Queen's Wharf, 3 p.m.; corner Wellesley and Queen-streets, 6.45 p.m.  
LECTURES in Opera House every Sunday at 7.30.  
Lecturer: H. SCOTT BENNETT.

## S.F.A., Broken Hill Branch.

Headquarters: Krantz's Buildings, Sulphide-st., off Argyle-st. General meeting, fortnightly. Committee meeting, every Wednesday. Economic Class, Friday, 7.30 p.m. Lecture, every Sunday evening.  
Secretary: J. W. TRAVIS.

## S.F.A., South Australian Branch.

Headquarters: Wakefield-street, Adelaide.  
LECTURES in Socialist Hall, Wakefield-street, every Sunday evening.  
MEETINGS in Botanic Park every Sunday at 3.  
Secretary: BARRINGER.

## S.F.A., Lithgow Branch.

Chairman: J. SULLIVAN.  
Secretary: T. Atkinson, c/o G. Little, Oakley Park, Lithgow.

## S.F.A., Port Pirie Branch.

Headquarters: Ellen-street, Port Pirie.  
Meetings every Monday night.  
C. Cesare, sec. pro tem. F. Price, Chairman.

## "The Great French Revolution."

By Peter Kropotkin.

A great book that shows the working-class side of a great epoch-marking event in the world's history.  
Price, 7s; posted, 8s.

Order from the International Socialist Literature Department.

## THE International Socialist Club.

274 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Reading Room, open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., on week-days only. Interstate and International Socialist and Labor Papers filed.

## The finest Socialist and Labor Library in Australia.

Any person of the age of 21 years and upwards is eligible for membership, subject to election at an Executive meeting.

Subscription: 5s per qr. in advance.

Comrades arriving from other countries, who can show financial contribution card of any Socialist organisation may be elected as temporary members of the Club for a term of three months after their arrival, and shall be free from contributions during that time.

Liedertafel meets weekly for practice.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, the International Socialist Club, by HENRY EDWARD HOLLAND, at 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney New South Wales, Australia.